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Post-structuralism, an often-abstruse French critical theory, profoundly affects research here, and its influence raises questions about American intellectual life: Page A6.

Scientists have restored damaged nerve-cell connections between the limbs and the spine in experiments with rats: Page A7.

Two states, one through a citizens' network and the other through a university extension service, are staging grass-roots discussions of the humanities: Pages A3 and A13.

Chester E. Finn, Jr., Assistant Secretary for educational research, is fighting—some say obstreperously—to improve the field: Page A18.

A judge has told the University of California to show in advance how its agricultural research would benefit small family farms and rural communities: Page A19.

Antioch and the State of Florida are battling over a 180-acre plot of land in Fort Lauderdale: Page A25.

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Ohio State's president fired the football coach, angering the athletics director, who then quit: Page A33.

Three universities in South Africa plan to ask the Supreme Court to void government rules that make subsidies contingent on curbing campus unrest: Page A35.

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Science Agency Picks Mich. Group to Run Computer Network

$50-million 'NSFnet' will link supercomputers, researchers

By JUDITH AXLER TURNER

The National Science Foundation has chosen a communications network serving eight Michigan universities to run a $50-million national network that will make supercomputing and other resources available to thousands of scholars on campuses across the country.

The Michigan network, known as MERIT, Inc., will receive the $50-million over the next five years to run "NSFnet," the foundation's national research network. The project was to be announced this week in Michigan.

MERIT, which has its headquarters at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, will handle all management, operations, and user services on the research network. NSFnet will connect the foundation's five national supercomputer centers and the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo., with seven regional academic-research networks.

MERIT officials say the new network will be 20 to 30 times as fast as present links to the foundation's supercomputer centers.

Several Partners in Project

The foundation has promised $14-million for the project through 1992. In addition, the State of Michigan will provide $5-million. Other partners in the project are the International Business Machines Corporation, which will provide hardware, software, and personnel valued between $20-million and $30-million, and MCI Communications Corporation, which will provide long-distance and local circuits. The MCI contribution is valued between $5-million and $8-million.

I.B.M. and MCI will contribute new technologies. I.B.M. is providing its new software for network operations and management, and the personal computers and workstations to run the software; MCI is

Continued on Page A14

Little Change Projected in College Enrollment
(IN MILLIONS)

	1987	1991	Change
Total	12.30	12.20	−0.8%
Public	9.50	9.52	+0.2
Private	2.80	2.68	−4.3
4-year	7.70	7.64	−0.8
2-year	4.60	4.56	−0.9
Men	5.82	5.79	−0.5
Women	6.48	6.41	−1.1
Full-time	7.00	6.77	−3.3
Part-time	5.30	5.43	+2.5

SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

See story on Page A29.

Cal. Judge Bars NCAA from Testing Athletes at Stanford for Drugs

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

A state judge issued a preliminary injunction here last week barring the National Collegiate Athletic Association from testing most athletes at Stanford University for drugs.

Santa Clara County Superior Court Judge Conrad L. Rushing based his ruling on the Fourth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution as well as the privacy clause of the California constitution.

"This is spectacular," said Robert A. Van Nest, the lawyer for two Stanford athletes who brought a lawsuit challenging the N.C.A.A. drug-testing policy. "It's a

Continued on Page A34

Major Changes Seen Needed for Colleges to Attract Minorities

Higher education is exhorted to 'stop blaming the victim'

By SCOTT JASCHIK

LOS ANGELES

Colleges must make radical changes in their structure, values, hiring practices, and the way they treat students if they want to attract more minority students and professors to their institutions, said participants in a conference here last week.

Speaker after speaker criticized higher education for expecting to attract minority students and professors with "piecemeal efforts" and "special programs" instead of adopting more fundamental changes in the way colleges are run.

"We've got to stop blaming the victim and the public schools and start changing," said Tomás A. Arciniega, president of California State University at Bakersfield.

Robert H. Atwell, president of the American Council on Education, said: "When I talk to people in higher education, I get the impression that many of them think, 'It's too bad that minorities have failed.' But we have to turn that around. We have failed the minorities."

Alison Bernstein, a program officer at the Ford Foundation, said that with high-school graduation rates of minority students rising, colleges must accept that they are responsible for the declining number of minority students who seek a college education.

"We need to look at ourselves now," she said.

Few Issues Unexamined

The participants here did look at themselves in three days of intense sessions, and few aspects of higher education emerged unexamined or unscathed.

Faculty members were portrayed as so involved with their own disciplines and advancement that they have let affirmative-action efforts slide. Administrators were

Continued on Page A31

Texans Delay Gift to Harvard After Plan Offering Them Special Status Is Revealed

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

A Texas couple has delayed indefinitely a plan to give $500,000 to Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government after reports that the school had agreed to offer them special status in return for their gift.

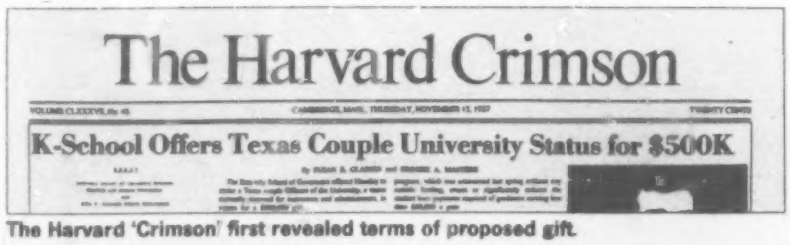
According to the proposal, which was made public by the Harvard *Crimson*, Charles C. Dickinson, III, and Joanne W. Eaton Dickinson would have been appointed "officers of the university," a title normally reserved for faculty members and administrators, in exchange for their donation.

The Dickinsons would also have been named to two advisory committees and would have been able to serve as hosts at dinners, receptions, and other social affairs in the university's name.

Those are customary privileges for major donors, but college and university fund raisers said it was unusual that an academic title or honor would be promised in return for a donation. Such reciprocity raised questions about academic integrity, they said.

Following the *Crimson*'s publication of

Continued on Page A26



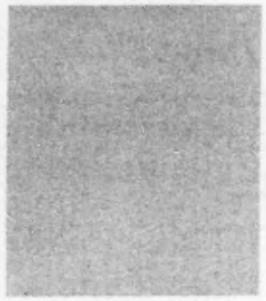
The Harvard Crimson

VOLUME CLXXXVII, No. 45 CAMBRIDGE, MASS., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1987 TWENTY CENTS

K-School Offers Texas Couple University Status for $500K

The Harvard 'Crimson' first revealed terms of proposed gift.

MARGINALIA



From a handout by the Center for Studies in Creativity:

"The capacity of the human brain is inconceivably large. If each of the brain's 10 to 15 billion neurons is capable of only two states, on or off, the capacity of the brain would be 2^{10} billionth power. To write out this number at the rate of one digit per second would take ninety years.

or

By today's modern computer technology, it would take a computer with 3,000 programmers the size of the state of Texas to replicate the functioning of one human brain."

Where would we put them up for the night?

■

From the University of Wyoming *Branding Iron:*

"Microcomputers on the UW campus are headed in the right direction, according to Nancy Taft of Computer Services.

" 'We currently have about 120 microcomputers for 10,000 students,' Taft said. This is about 83 microcomputers per student."

Just about.

■

News item in *OSU This Week*, Oregon State University's staff newsletter:

"Adolfo Perez Esquivel, winner of the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize, will deliver the sixth annual Ava Helen Pauling Lecture for World Peace at 8 p.m. Oct. 28 in the LaSells Stewart Center. . . .

"Admission is free. Seating for past Ava Helen Pauling lectures usually has been standing-room-only."

They wiped the mud off their feet, we hope.

■

From a U. of Maine news release:

" 'We were irratic, but we played well in spurts,' [Soccer Coach Bill] Dyer said."

That's better than irrational, anyway.

■

From a student paper at American International College:

"Phyllis Wheatley wrote in heroic cutlets."

"With deep vealing?" asks the chairman of the English department, Melvin G. Williams.

■

From Draft 2 of the Colorado School of Mines' Strategic Plan:

"The departmental curricula also are supplemented by two innovative special programs. EPICS (Engineering Practices Introductory Course Sequence) is structured to help all students develop the ability to solve open-ended problems, the ability to self-educate, and the ability to communicate effective."

Mind if we point out a self-education opportunity to *you*? —C.G.

In Brief

U. of Rochester Allegedly Gave Kodak Student Data

The University of Rochester released confidential information about a student without authorization after the Eastman Kodak Company threatened a "massive boycott" if the university admitted any employees of a Japanese competitor, according to a Rochester newspaper.

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* reported that university officials had given Kodak the name and job description of the student, Tsueno Sakai, who works for Fuji Photo Film Company. The newspaper said the disclosure followed a warning from Kodak that the company would be forced to withdraw up to 200 of its employees from the business school. The paper quoted the dean as saying the threat had gone even further, to a "boycott of university operations."

Kodak, a big donor to the university, was worried that Mr. Sakai would share classes with its employees. The university decided in September to cancel his admission. Later it readmitted Mr. Sakai, who by then had decided to enroll at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, instead.

A spokesman for the university said it had not violated Mr. Sakai's privacy. The spokesman declined to comment on the reports because campus committees are now examining the matter.

A Kodak offical said the company had never threatened a boycott.

White House Upset by University's Rebuff

Upsetting White House officials and some students, George Washington University twice rejected a request to use its recreational facility as a media center for journalists covering next month's superpower summit in Washington.

The university's decision left federal officials scrambling for a site, as many of the other possible places were already reserved. As of last week, however, they were almost certain a spot had been found, according to Robert W. Garrity, director of foreign press centers for the U.S. Information Agency.

Lloyd H. Elliott, the university's president, said he had rejected the requests because he estimated that the almost week-long summit activity and preparation for it would cause too much disturbance to classes and athletic events, many of which would have had to be canceled or rescheduled.

Mr. Garrity said he was astonished by the university's decision. "I just thought the nature of the event the media would be covering was so historically significant that a university setting seemed very appropriate," he said.

Harvard Asks Gorbachev to Visit Its Campus

Harvard University has invited Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev to visit the campus during his December trip to the United States. Columbia, Yale, and Princeton Universities reportedly also have expressed interest in the Soviet leader's U.S. trip.

Harvard's invitation stressed the Boston area's high-technology industry and a current exhibit at the university on Aleksandr S. Pushkin, the Russian poet.

"We have let it be known to the appropriate people in the Soviet Union and the U.S. State Department that we would be able and interested in and willing to host a visit for the General Secretary," said Richard M. Hunt, who as university marshal coordinates ceremonial occasions at Harvard.

There has been no response thus far to the invitation.

Colby Faculty Votes to Bar CIA Recruiting

Faculty members at Colby College have passed a resolution calling for a ban on recruiting by the Central Intelligence Agency on their campus.

The vote was strongly opposed by the college's student govern-

After a 4-Year Search, Reagan Library Finds a Home

VENTURA, CAL.

The Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation plans to build the $30-million Reagan Presidential Library on 100 acres in rural eastern Ventura County, about 40 miles north of Los Angeles, ending a 4-year search for a site.

The property, which is located atop a mesa between the cities of Thousand Oaks and Simi Valley, was donated by two real-estate developers who plan to build a hotel, conference center, and housing units nearby.

Also to be built near the library will be the Ronald Reagan Center for Public Affairs, an academic research center, said Gary Jones, executive director of the foundation. The library will contain 44,000 square feet of space and house a museum as well as archives of the Reagan Presidency, he said. It will be built with private donations and operated by the National Archives, a federal agency.

The Ventura site was chosen from among 30 possible locations in southern California, including several university campuses, because of its pristine surroundings and proximity to Los Angeles, Mr. Jones said.

The land was donated by Donald E. Swartz and Gerald W. Blakeley, whose partnership owns 640 acres in the area. They said they were not personal acquaintances of Mr. Reagan.

The foundation's first choice for the library was Stanford University, but that location was dropped in April after a protracted dispute with faculty members and Stanford trustees over building a public-affairs center there and over operational control of the library complex. The foundation's trustees then decided to locate the facility in southern California, and not necessarily on a university campus. The library will not have formal ties with any college or university. —JACK McCURDY

Publisher Reviews Accuracy of Book Lambasting Harvard Business School

NEW YORK

The publisher of a book that is highly critical of Harvard University's Graduate School of Business Administration is reviewing the accuracy of the work in light of charges that much of it is fabricated, a spokesman said.

The book, *The Empire Builders: Power, Money and Ethics Inside the Harvard Business School*, was published last month by William Morrow and Company.

Officials at the business school say they are outraged by the book because of its assertions that the school and its faculty members put money and power above education.

'Shabby, Mean-Spirited'

In a memorandum to faculty members, John H. McArthur, dean of the business school, called *The Empire Builders* "shabby, mean-spirited, and false," and said it contained "literally hundreds of factual errors, invented quotations, and fabricated events." In the memo, he said the book's author, J. Paul Mark, who was a research assistant at the business school from 1984 to 1985, "has twisted and misstated facts that are publicly available and has invented additional material to support his manifestly hostile viewpoints."

In the book's preface Mr. Mark writes: "This is a book that the school would prefer not be written. I offer no apologies. I feel compelled to point out only that criticism is often constructive."

The business school brought in lawyers to consult with faculty members who believe they were libeled by the book, according to William Hokanson, a spokesman for the school.

Until its review is completed, Morrow will not actively promote *The Empire Builders*, although it is currently on sale.

Curriculum Criticized

In his 310-page book, Mr. Mark says faculty members spend too much time in off-campus consulting with corporations and not enough time teaching. He also accuses them of stealing ideas from students and says the school's administrators grant favors to companies that make charitable contributions.

The book is critical of the school's curriculum, which is based on case studies of actual company practices. Calling Harvard's case method its "Trojan horse," Mr. Mark says that once faculty members get inside major companies to research and write cases, they stay inside to obtain lucrative consulting work, directorships, and contributions to the business school.

Mr. Hokanson called the book "90 per cent phony." For example, he denied Mr. Mark's assertion that Mr. McArthur promised Daewoo Corporation two slots for its employees in the master-of-business-administration program for each of five years in exchange for a possible gift of an endowed chair. "The dean does not make commitments for admissions," the spokesman said.

One of the book's subjects, Thomas Piper, a professor of business administration and senior associate dean for educational programs, said Mr. Mark's unflattering portrayal of his career advancement was riddled with errors. "If you go through error by error, it just doesn't stop," he said. "He was using a story that, if he had checked just some basic dates, he would have found was not true."

Neither Mr. McArthur nor Mr. Mark would comment on the controversy raised by the book.

Mr. Mark, who works as a consultant in Boston, earned an M.B.A. in marketing from the University of Chicago in 1983.

—JEAN EVANGELAUF

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Note Book

Answers to the most common questions about AIDS are now available 24 hours a day from 500 computer terminals on the Long Beach campus of California State University. And the university's AIDS Information Project is making copies of its computer program available free.

Called AIDS Info On-Line, the program can run on both mainframe machines and personal computers. At Long Beach, it provides students and others who log on to the campus computer system with basic information about AIDS, statistical data about the disease, abstracts of journal articles, and addresses and phone numbers of local AIDS organizations.

Another part of the program allows users to test their own knowledge of AIDS and to post anonymous questions on an electronic bulletin board. Questions left on the bulletin board are answered by a project staff member within three days.

Richard Wolitski, a graduate student in psychology who created the program, says it was designed to be as "non-threatening" as possible.

The information it provides can be updated easily, he says, and the program can be customized to meet the needs of different campuses.

The program also keeps an anonymous record of users' scores on the test, he says, giving health educators a guide to areas in which AIDS knowledge is weakest.

For information or a copy of the program, write to Richard Wolitski, AIDS Education Project, Psychology Department, California State University, Long Beach, Cal. 90840.

■

Help is once again just a phone call away for students with questions about federal financial-aid programs.

A toll-free hot line for students who need help wending their way through the federal grant and loan maze was reinstated this year, four years after the Reagan Administration discontinued the service as a budget-cutting measure.

The service was re-authorized last year as part of the Higher Education Amendments.

The Reagan Administration estimated that the cost of reestablishing the toll-free number would be between $800,000 and $1-million a year.

But Sen. Claiborne Pell, a Rhode Island Democrat who pushed for the phone service to be reinstated, said in a statement that the telephone hot line was "well worth the money if it helps deserving students get the financial aid they will need to attend college."

Mr. Pell said that operators could give information about federal aid programs and help students with questions about applications.

Students can reach the toll-free number by calling (800) 333-INFO, Monday through Friday, from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., E.S.T.

Students

Mostly Stable: College and University Enrollments, 1985-1991

	1985	1986	1987*	1988*	1989*	1990*	1991*
Total enrollment	12,247,000	12,398,000	12,300,000	12,310,000	12,360,000	12,300,000	12,200,000
One-year change	—	+1.2%	−0.8%	+0.1%	+0.4%	−0.5%	−0.8%
4-year institutions	7,716,000	7,754,000	7,700,000	7,740,000	7,760,000	7,710,000	7,640,000
Per cent of total	63.0%	62.5%	62.6%	62.9%	62.8%	62.7%	62.6%
2-year institutions	4,531,000	4,644,000	4,600,000	4,570,000	4,600,000	4,590,000	4,560,000
Per cent of total	37.0%	37.5%	37.4%	37.1%	37.2%	37.3%	37.4%
Public institutions	9,479,000	9,600,000	9,500,000	9,570,000	9,630,000	9,590,000	9,520,000
Per cent of total	77.4%	77.4%	77.2%	77.7%	77.9%	78.0%	78.0%
Private institutions	2,768,000	2,797,000	2,800,000	2,740,000	2,730,000	2,710,000	2,680,000
Per cent of total	22.6%	22.6%	22.8%	22.3%	22.1%	22.0%	22.0%
Undergraduate	10,597,000	10,724,000	10,550,000	10,540,000	10,590,000	10,530,000	10,420,000
Per cent of total	86.5%	86.5%	85.8%	85.6%	85.7%	85.6%	85.4%
Graduate	1,376,000	1,392,000	1,460,000	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,490,000
Per cent of total	11.2%	11.2%	11.9%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	12.2%
First-professional	274,000	282,000	290,000	290,000	290,000	290,000	290,000
Per cent of total	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%
Men	5,818,000	5,840,000	5,820,000	5,840,000	5,870,000	5,850,000	5,790,000
Per cent of total	47.5%	47.1%	47.3%	47.4%	47.5%	47.6%	47.5%
Women	6,429,000	6,558,000	6,480,000	6,470,000	6,490,000	6,450,000	6,410,000
Per cent of total	52.5%	52.9%	52.7%	52.6%	52.5%	52.4%	52.5%
Full-time students	7,075,000	7,148,000	7,000,000	6,970,000	6,980,000	6,900,000	6,770,000
Per cent of total	57.8%	57.7%	56.9%	56.6%	56.5%	56.1%	55.5%
Part-time students	5,172,000	5,249,000	5,300,000	5,340,000	5,380,000	5,400,000	5,430,000
Per cent of total	42.2%	42.3%	43.1%	43.4%	43.5%	43.9%	44.5%

* Projected

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

College enrollment will be relatively stable over the next four years, with the number of students rising to 12.36 million in 1989 and then dipping to 12.2 million by 1991, according to new projections by the U.S. Department of Education.

This fall some 12.3 million students are attending college, according to the department's Center for Education Statistics.

Total enrollment topped 12 million throughout the 1980's and peaked at 12.46 million in 1983.

While the size of the 18-to-24-year-old population will drop 7 per cent from 1987 to 1991, enrollment in higher education is projected to decline only 0.8 per cent over the period because of a slight increase in the proportion of high-school graduates who enter college, and because of increased enrollment of older and part-time students.

The Department of Education's Center for Education Statistics expects the following changes in enrollment from 1987 to 1991:

- Enrollment will rise 0.2 per cent at public institutions and drop 4.3 per cent at private ones.
- The number of full-time students will drop 3.3 per cent, while the number of part-time students will rise 2.5 per cent.
- Undergraduate enrollment will fall 1.2 per cent; graduate enrollment will rise 2.1 per cent; and first-professional enrollment will be unchanged.
- Enrollments at four- and two-year colleges will decline by 0.8 per cent and 0.9 per cent, respectively.
- The number of male students will drop 0.5 per cent and that of female students, 1.1 per cent.

The department plans to publish a more detailed report, with projections to 1997, in the spring.

Copies of the four-page report, "Targeted Forecast: Higher Education Enrollment," are available without charge from the Center for Education Statistics, Information Services, 555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington 20208-1302.

Programs for Potential High-School Dropouts Give Them a Route to College

By MICHAEL W. HIRSCHORN

BOSTON

Lucy Morales was sick of school.

Last year, she was a senior at Charleston High School and just hoping the school grind would end. "College for me was nowhere near where I wanted to be," she recalls.

That was then. Now, she is in the first year of a two-year business-management program at Bunker Hill Community College here and hoping to gain admission to Lesley College in nearby Cambridge in 1989.

Ms. Morales was what is known as an "at risk" student—a student with the potential for success who is being held back by poor academic performance, lack of guidance, a difficult family situation, or some other handicap.

Lucy Morales's story is not yet finished, but she credits Alyce Surtis with giving her the support and guidance to graduate from high school, go through the college application process, and then begin taking college classes.

Ms. Surtis is one of a growing number of mentors participating in programs designed to encourage students who might be on the verge of dropping out to finish high school and, if they are so inclined, attend college.

Ms. Surtis, an administrator at Bunker Hill Community College, volunteered to help Lucy Morales as part of an ambitious 24-city program called "Career Beginnings." The program, sponsored by the New York City–based Commonwealth Fund and administered by Brandeis University, brings together colleges, high schools, and businesses in an effort to improve the college-going and career prospects of disadvantaged high-school juniors and seniors.

Surge in Past 2 Years

Mentor programs have been around for years. But the past two years have seen a surge in the number of colleges that are taking an active role in aiding the students who may one day attend their institutions.

In the *National Directory of School-College Partnerships*, published this year, a partial list included more than 100 college-sponsored "at risk" programs, but the

Continued on Following Page

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY MICHAEL QUAN

Lucy Morales, right, with her adviser, Alyce Surtis: "College for me was nowhere near where I wanted to be."

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

For anthropologists trained to observe unfamiliar cultures, studying refugees who resettle here can be a disorienting experience: Page A4.

Scholars gathered with former associates and adversaries of Richard Nixon in, as one put it, "an act of judgment": Page A4.

Videodiscs, which lost the home-entertainment battle to videotapes, find new life on campus: Page A13.

Professors and students are outraged by the way education officials decided to force out the president of the U. of Oregon: Page A13.

Some programs aiding higher education will be cut under the new deficit-reduction package, but, over all, the plan is good news: Page A21.

The new president of the University of the District of Columbia has ambitious plans for the troubled institution: Page A21.

Colorado's Supreme Court said a university has no duty to regulate the safety of students' private recreational activities: Page A33.

A court ruled that Georgetown U. must offer equal treatment to homosexual student groups: Page A33.

Charging racism, Howard University has sued the N.C.A.A. for denying its football team a berth in a division playoff: Page A37.

I.B.M. will provide assistance worth $40-million to European universities for supercomputer research and training: Page A45.

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Big N.Y. Bank Halts Lending to Students at Vocational Schools

Chase Manhattan cites defaults and smaller loans as problems

By ROBIN WILSON

Chase Manhattan Bank, one of the country's largest makers of guaranteed student loans, has stopped lending to people in for-profit trade schools and other short-term vocational-education programs.

Many lenders have long threatened such a move, but Chase is the first major bank to act. The bank, the nation's third largest, said it could no longer earn a sufficient profit from making loans to students in trade and technical programs because such persons typically take out much smaller loans than do other college students. A typical trade-school student borrows less than $2,626 in guaranteed loans because the program usually lasts a year or less. A student at a four-year college, on the other hand, sometimes borrows as much as $17,500 before graduating.

Said More Likely to Default

Banks earn a smaller subsidy from the government for making the smaller loans to trade-school students, but they generally have to spend more to collect them because, studies show, such students are more likely than others to default.

"We have decided that what we were doing in the vocational marketplace simply did not produce an adequate return to us," said P. Gregory Stringer, vice-president of the student-loan division at Chase. He declined to divulge how much the bank earns on loans made to trade-school students.

Chase lent about $200-million last year

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SCHOLARS AND STUDENTS AFFECTED

Dollar's Steep Decline Seen Limiting Overseas Activities by U.S. Academics

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON

WASHINGTON

Precipitous declines in the value of the U.S. dollar against major foreign currencies may further reduce the involvement of American students and scholars overseas, according to educators in the United States and abroad.

The educators are especially concerned about the effects of the dollar's slide at a time when, in the view of many U.S. leaders, American sophistication in international affairs is becoming more and more important to the nation's future.

Those interviewed stressed that the ups and downs of currency-exchange rates were but one aspect of a complex and largely unpredictable economic environment, and that their precise effect on international education was impossible to determine. In many countries, they said, such factors as budget cuts, inflation, and the threat of a recession all had potentially greater consequences for academic activities than currency fluctuations.

Even so, they expect the dollar's slide in value—about 45 per cent, for example, against the Japanese yen and the West German mark in the last three years—to affect academic activities around the world.

STUDENT AID IN THE 80'S
(1986-87 compared with 1980-81)

College Costs: Up	
Public: Universities	+61.2%
4-year	+62.8
2-year	+56.4
Private: Universities	+80.8
4-year	+72.8

Sources of Payment: Up, but Not Keeping Pace	
Grants	+ 3.6%
Loan programs	+45.7
Work-study	+ 0.3
Family income	+40.1

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

See story on Page A33.

'Harmful Effect' on Fulbright Program

At the United States Information Agency, Associate Director Mark Blitz said the dollar's decline was having a "harmful effect" on the Fulbright program of scholarly exchanges in some countries, particularly by limiting officials' ability to hire people for administrative operations. But he added that, because foreign countries help finance the program, "the net total effect has not been that serious."

The specific results of the dollar's slide are difficult to discern, Mr. Blitz said, because other economic developments also play a role.

"Who knows how all of those factors net out?" he asked.

Nevertheless, concern among educators

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Chrysler's Iacocca, Class of '45, Brings Verve to Lehigh U. Fund-Raising Drive

By ANNE LOWREY BAILEY

BETHLEHEM, PA.

It's no wonder they call it the "Bite Room."

The place in question has an excellent view of the Lehigh Valley and space for some 85 corporate executives to dine on prime rib, puff on cigars, and listen to a fund-raising appeal.

Today's meal is a big bite: America's best-known salesman, Lee A. Iacocca, is putting in a word for Lehigh University.

"I'm involved in this campaign for two reasons," Mr. Iacocca begins. "First, because I'm worried—*scared* is a better word—about America's competitiveness. Secondly, because I'm proud that Lehigh, my alma mater, would like to do something about it.

"Our competitiveness problems have made our kids the first generation of Americans who can't take their future prosperity for granted. And we simply can't duck the blame for that. We'd better get together and give them their future back."

He adds: "Competitiveness doesn't start in Washington or in one of our engineering labs or one of our assembly plants in Detroit. It starts in the classroom, and that's where our commitment has to start."

For some of the executives, the lunch will be an expensive meal.

Mr. Iacocca, the chairman and chief executive officer of Chrysler Corporation, is steering Lehigh's drive to raise $40-million to buy and renovate a mountaintop research park from Bethlehem Steel Corporation. The park will link Lehigh's two campuses here and house programs on regional and national economic development. The new campus will also become home to the Iacocca Institute for Economic Competitiveness.

Mr. Iacocca has already contributed $1-million to the campaign and has provided a matching gift of $1.5-million from Chrysler. He wants others to do the same.

"I'll be calling or writing you soon," he promises the executives.

Mr. Iacocca is talking fast because he

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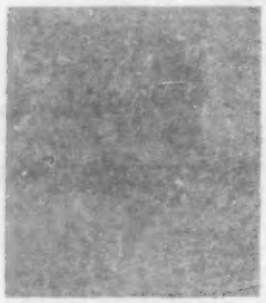
Lee A. Iacocca: "Our competitiveness problems have made our kids the first generation of Americans who can't take their future prosperity for granted."

MARGINALIA



An aspirant to a teaching post at Wartburg College addressed his application to "Dean of Facilities."

■

From *The Mass Media*, the student paper at the University of Massachusetts at Boston:

"When the first Federal Consensus was drawn up in 1790, Massachusetts was the only state in the Union that recorded no slaves."

That was the first and the *last* Federal Consensus, if we know our history.

■

From the *Harbrace College Handbook:*

■ **"Exercise 2** Punctuate the following sentences by adding colons. Put a check mark after any sentence that needs no change.

"1. At 1230 A.M. he was still repeating his favorite quotation 'TV is the opiate of the people.'

"2. The downtown streets are narrow, rough, and dirty.

"3. Three states noted for their vacation areas are these Hawaii, Florida, and California.

"4. During our tour of the library, our guide recommended that we find one of the following periodicals *Intellect, Smithsonian, Commentary,* or *The Chronicle of Higher Education.*"

Hmmm. Put the colon after *Higher*?

■

LSU Today, the faculty and staff newsletter at Louisiana State, in a report on the university's fall 1987 enrollment, carries this statistic:

Number of states represented 51

■

Memorandum to administrators of the Medical College of Pennsylvania:

"All offices are now cleaned on a 2 / 5 system, meaning that they are thoroughly cleaned twice per week and trashed daily."

■

Notice beneath a picture in the Grinnell (Iowa) *Herald-Register:*

"CORRECTION: "This photo was incorrectly identified as that of Ronald Gault, a new trustee of Grinnell College, in the Oct. 22 Herald-Register. The photo is that of Arthur C. Risser Jr., general manager of the San Diego Zoo. The Herald-Register regrets the error."

"Confused by the similarity in job descriptions, probably," a reader at the college suggests.

■

The Musselman Library at Gettysburg College has received a catalogue from the Electronics Warehouse Corporation, addressed as follows:

GETTYSBURG COLLEGE
MUSCLE MAN LIBRARY

"Gave us strength for the day," the librarian tells us. —C.G.

In Brief

Financial-Aid Director Is Killed by Applicant

A man who had waited two hours to apply for financial assistance shot and killed a Delgado Community College financial-aid officer.

Police arrested Percy DeJean, Jr., and charged him with second-degree murder in the shooting of Willie Pappas, the financial-aid director at the college's Slidell, La., regional learning center.

The Slidell police said Mr. DeJean apparently had become angry after waiting two hours to see Mr. Pappas. When he finally did get to see Mr. Pappas, he threw coffee in the financial-aid director's face and ran out of the building. Mr. Pappas followed him to the parking lot, where Mr. DeJean pulled a shotgun from his car and fired at him several times, witnesses said.

Mr. DeJean was described by the police as a 33-year-old Army veteran who had been treated in the past for psychiatric problems. He was in the process of enrolling at the college.

The college was closed for one day in memory of Mr. Pappas.

Squatters' 'Tent City' Is Dismantled by MIT

Campus police at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology made nine arrests for trespassing and disorderly conduct after workers dismantled a "tent city" that had been erected by a group of homeless people on vacant land that M.I.T. owns near its campus in Cambridge.

The homeless people and their supporters had been living in the tents since mid-October to protest plans by M.I.T. to develop a housing and office complex on the 27-acre site.

The protesters wanted the site used for low-income housing. University officials say 75 of the planned 300 housing units will be earmarked for low- and moderate-income housing.

An M.I.T. spokesman said the tents had been removed because of concerns about open fires, an open latrine, and predictions of sub-freezing temperatures. Seven of those evicted accepted M.I.T.'s offer of free motel rooms for several days.

The site-clearing and arrests came four days after the Cambridge City Council appointed an arbitrator to try to resolve the dispute between M.I.T. and the homeless group. After the group was evicted, three members of the city council attended a rally at M.I.T. to protest the action.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	The Closing of the American Mind, by Allan Bloom	1
2.	Billy and the Boingers Bootleg, by Berke Breathed	2
3.	Calvin and Hobbes, by Bill Watterson	5
4.	Far Side Observer, by Gary Larson	—
5.	It, by Stephen King	3
6.	Red Storm Rising, by Tom Clancy	4
7.	The Book of Questions, by Gregory Stock	—
8.	Cultural Literacy, by E. D. Hirsch, Jr.	6
9.	Presumed Innocent, by Scott Turow	8
10.	School Is Hell, by Matt Groening	7

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: U. of Alaska at Anchorage, Baylor U., Bucknell U., U. of California at San Diego, Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Dartmouth College, Denison U., U. of Denver, Drake U., U. of Hawaii, Indiana U., U. of Iowa, Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., U. of Maryland–Baltimore County, U. of Missouri at Columbia, Montana State U., U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, U. of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania State U., U. of Pittsburgh, Portland State U., Princeton U., Stanford U., Syracuse U., U. of Tennessee at Knoxville, Tulane U., Vanderbilt U., U. of Virginia, West Virginia U., Wichita State U., U. of Wisconsin at Madison, and U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee.

Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in October.

'Whistle Blower' Sues over Missed Promotion

An associate professor of political science has sued Arizona State University for $2-million, claiming he was denied a promotion partly because he instigated an inquiry into alleged misuse of university money.

In the lawsuit, Donald D. Dalgleish claimed he had been rejected for a full professorship in part because he had asked the state attorney general's office to look into a possible misuse of money in the university's political-science department.

Mr. Dalgleish charged in his lawsuit that the former head of the department, Patrick McGowan, had mishandled the money in 1982. He did not elaborate.

Mary Stevens, associate general counsel for the university, said the complaint involved fees that are charged when students take makeup exams.

Ms. Stevens said the attorney general's office had turned the matter over to university auditors, who had found no evidence of financial abuses. They did, however, recommend some record-keeping changes, she said.

College Need Not Open Tenure Files, Court Rules

The Vermont Supreme Court has ruled that a former Middlebury College faculty member has the burden of proving why he needs to see the documents that contributed to his being denied tenure by the college.

The decision reversed a lower court's ruling last year that ordered the college to turn over the tenure-review files.

Dale E. Cockrell, a former assistant professor of music, claimed the college breached his employment contract when it denied him tenure in 1984. He argued that he needed the tenure documents, which included letters of evaluation from students and faculty members, to prove his case.

The college argued that the files were confidential, and that routine disclosure of such documents would make the tenure-review process impossible.

The Vermont Supreme Court's ruling said that academic privilege is a "qualified privilege," and that procedures should be developed

U.S. University Leaders Ask South Africa to Drop Activism Rules

PRINCETON, N.J.

The presidents of all eight Ivy League institutions and six other U.S. universities have called on the South African government to withdraw regulations requiring universities there to enforce restrictions on campus activism.

In a letter to South Africa's Minister of National Education, F. W. de Klerk, the presidents said they were deeply concerned about the "conditions" the government had placed on university subsidies. The conditions, they wrote, represented a severe threat to academic freedom and should not be imposed.

50 Pct. of Budgets

Under a policy announced in October, South Africa made state subsidies contingent on the universities' taking action against campus unrest. The institutions are also required to report campus disruptions to the government within 21 days. Those that fail to comply with the policy face the loss of all or part of their state subsidies, which in most cases amount to about 80 per cent of the institutions' operating budgets.

"These conditions can only further compromise the freedom of speech and enquiry on the campuses of South Africa," the presidents' letter said.

"You are asking the Councils and Presidents (Vice-Chancellors and Rectors) to police the actions of both students and staff on and off the campus in ways that are inconsistent with universal standards of academic freedom and autonomy," the letter stated. "To accept such conditions would be to forfeit the respect and moral authority needed to secure their compliance."

"Any university of standing must enjoy the independence and freedom required to carry out its essential mission. Accordingly," the letter concluded, "we urge you and the South African government not to impose these conditions."

Aimed at Open Universities

The South African government's policy is aimed primarily at the country's five so-called open universities. Those institutions—Rhodes University, the University of the Western Cape, and the Universities of Cape Town, Natal, and the Witwatersrand—have protested the government's policy. Some of them are planning to challenge the policy in court.

The letter was drafted by William G. Bowen, president of Princeton University, and Derek Bok, president of Harvard University.

The document was signed by the presidents of 13 institutions as well as the acting president of Columbia University, Robert P. Goldberger, and David S. Saxon, chairman of the corporation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In addition to Mr. Bok and Mr. Bowen, the presidents who signed the letter are: Edward J. Bloustein, Rutgers University; James O. Freedman, Dartmouth College; David P. Gardner, University of California; Hanna H. Gray, University of Chicago; Sheldon Hackney, University of Pennsylvania; and Donald Kennedy, Stanford University.

Also, Jean Mayer, Tufts University; Frank H. T. Rhodes, Cornell University; Benno C. Schmidt, Yale University; Harold T. Shapiro, University of Michigan; and Howard R. Swearer, Brown University.

A Princeton University spokeswoman said Mr. de Klerk, the South African education minister, had not yet responded to the letter.

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